never enried out. The civil guard began to whip and to shoot and above the people as before; and it is stated that in the pro-vince of Manila more than two hundred men were executed. As a direct result of these further abuses operadic uprisings ofcurred in mercial provinces of Luzon, but they had nothing of the coherence or strength of the original movement, being ttempts to avenge particular wrongs after than efforts to source general re-orm. The strangiling and numerically inaumunition and leaders. Spa n distanted to send nor regular troops have. The treaty of Blac-Na-Buts had goded the which and state had goded the which and property of age, exempting the which and property to send the regular troops have. The treaty of Blac-Na-Buts had goded the which and property the state of age, exempting the which are treaty of Blac-Na-Buts had goded the which are treaty of Blac-Na-Buts had goded the state of age, exempting the state of the state of

y of Blas-Na-Bota, and maked thum if wished to defend Spain against Amer-The Governor General promised that

tect has been furnished the Commission by Relations With Against do.

On April 24, 1908, the following ciplier despetch one received at Houghout from Mr. E. Spencer "Agramalda, insurgent leader, here, win utualde endeavoyed to get the war-making firegoons, arrange with Commodore for power transferred from congress to him-

to attack the Spanish. Their number was even arms by Spain, all of whom re-and joined the insurgents. Gvent panish troops now remained quietly in Manila, the Filipino forces made thom-selves musters of the entire Island except

On the arrival of the troops communited by General Anderson at Cavite. Againable daily, the last occurring on January 29, was requested by Atmiral Dewey to evacu-ste that place, and he moved his head. No substantial results were obtained, the puncters to the neighboring town of Baspanners to the Resignoring town of the recor. Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Against the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cablest that neither Admiral Development. any other American had made him any such promise. He had already declared himself dictator and surrounded himself with a cabinet. The landing of American process at Paramague on July 15 so exas-parated the revolutionary leader that he wished to attack at once, but was de-terred by lack of arms and ammunition. He finally decided to wait until the fall of track. Meanwhile he sent orders to the neighboring towns for a passive resistance and for the placing of all possible obstacles in the way of the American troops.

The second expedition went into camp front roward Manilla and about one hundred At the time of the handing the Phipinos maintained a line from a point on the coast about five miles south of Ma-nilla and three miles north of Camp Dewey

Camp Dewey, Brigadier General Anderson She ranking brigadier general, assumed command of the division. Shortly afterward, upon the arrival of General Mer-ritt, the insurgents were notified that our troops intended to commence operations against Manila, and would establish a line of works commencing at the base and ex-tending cost in front of the outposts, then

Na-Puto. There were a great many sol-diers there, but they were halfy armed, They had only about 850 small arms, was any preconcerted operation or any consisting of riffer, successes, and also a few cannon of unfigured models. Very and the Filipinos against the Spaniards, exaggrerated notions of this force were cur. When the city of Manila was taken on Auexaggerated potions of this force were curwhen the city of Manin was taken on Augriss 12, the Fillipinos took no part in the
griculated that it would require 140,000 men
to take the position. So the Governor Genetts, Framo de filvers, concluded that it
of from doing so by our forces preventing tal, Framo de Rivera, concluded that it would be better to resert to the use of prince of Rivera that certain received that he had the right to occupy the city. Primo de Rivera that certain received that he had the right to occupy the city, which were representation in the Cortex of Spain, the remains away of the france, and the custom of all the churches of Manilla, Paco and Ermita, and also that a which was the remains away of the france, and the custom of all the churches of maniles was the remains away of the france.

is Hongkong. No definite time was fixed grew worse day by day. All manner of uring which these men were to remain way from the Philippines, and if the roundess made by Spain wave not triffled to have a fixed to remain the right to telem. It appears that Paierno only offsted derived to the property of the Piones and the right to telem. Againstic \$100,000. The hundred thouand deliam was paid to Againstic when
he arrived in Houghous. The balance of
the money was to be paid when their arms. The
whole arrangement was not acceptable to
the people. They were analy because a
matter of business had been made out o
the recolution, and they and no considerate
in the Spaniards.

As a matter of fact, these promises were
never corried out. The civil guard began
to whip and to shoot and abuse the people

in Manila and the neighboring villages and
to whip and to shoot and abuse the people

irriendly toward the Americans and carried
them of into the mountains or killed them.
In the inverse of haw and order it became
measury to order the Filipino forces back,
and this order made them angry. Aguinmiddo removed his neat of government to
Malolos, in which the so-called Filipino
Congress assembled. The anti-American
feeling was steadily nourished by the filligion newspapers, which were directed to
footer it. At this time Sandico began to
establish what were called "Popular Cluba"
in Manila and the neighboring villages and towns. Our ensibly they were intended to promote sizeful intercourse and the instruc-tion of the people; their actual object was to provoke bitterness toward the Ameri-cans. Their influence was far-reaching and from their mumbership was recruited later on the local militia which was to attack us from within Manila while the regular insurgent troops attacked us from

treaty of Brac-Na-Hate had coded the war, which with the exception of an unimpertant outbreak in Cebo, had been confined to Lakon, Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questi and and the shought of independence never having been entertained.

While the coentry was in this condition General Augustine came to Manila as Governo General. He had been there but a short time before healthies becke out between Spain and the United States. He wished the Philiphos to unite in delence the militia forces, he called in the assurgant who had laid down their arms after the treaty of Blac-Na-Both, and asked them if they wished to defend Spain avaiust America. The Governor General pounted that they wished to defend Spain against America. The Governor General promised that if the Filiphose would deserted by a spain against America complete satisticomy would be given to them. He also formed a consider the country would be given to them. He also formed a consider the cabinet, which was composed of Spains of Officials and twelve or fourteen Filiphose appointed by him, but his plan me with fittle success, herause the Filiphose to the Filiphose Congress. There came the lat of May, 1888, and to ask him not to abandon the Filiphose. This view was neverted not only by the Government, but by members of the Filiphose Congress. There was however, considerable opposition, capecially from Paterno, Makini, and Sandico. While it seemed to appear that the sovereignity of America was acceptable to the Figure 19 and the country of the Filiphose of Spains with the country of the Filiphose of the Filipho the proposition above mentioned, but Ag-cinaide dul not wish to do so. He first stated that he desired to translate them into Tagning, and afterward that he wished to put them into cipher, and so delayed the sending of them.

Danger Signals Multiply. Danger signals now multiplied. Ag-

by the same day Commoders Dency tele-by the same day Commoders Dency tele-to secure \$1,000,000 for the purchase of possible, the necessary to lises being due the text that the squadess had been possibled. The a simultaneous attack by the force within the city numbered approximately 10,000, they were armed for the most part with holos. Gen. Plo del Pilar slept in the city every might. No definite date had been set for the attack, but a signal by means of rockets had been agreed upon, and it was universally understood that it would come upon the occurrence of the first act on the part of the American forces Mr. Williams taid telegraphed, "Five which would afford a pretext; and in the which would are it war."

are it war."

are it war."

are it war."

are the separates at Manila, it events. Pensistent attempts were made to provoke our soldiers to five. The insurgents were insolent to our guards, and made persistent and continuous efforts to cosh them back and advance the insur-gent lines further into the city of Manila. it was a long and trying period of insult and abuse heaped upon our soldiers with constant submission as the only means of avoiding an open rupture. The Filipinos had concluded that our soldiers were sow-ards and boasted openly that we were afraid of them. Rumors were always prevalent that our army would be attacked a once. With great tact and patience the once. With great ract and patience the commanding general had held his forces in check, and he now made a final effort to preserve the peace by appointing a commission to most a similar body appointed by Aguinaldo and to "confer with regard to the situation of affairs, and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the liteau, purposes, aims, and desires of the Filipino people, and of the people of the United States." The assions were held daily the last occurring on January 25.

private conversation with members of his cablest that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any other American had made him any also were friendly to him to seek refuge outside the city. The Nebraska Regiment at that time was in comp on the east line at Senia Mesa, and was guarding its front For days before the memorable 4th of Feb runry 1809, the outposts in front of the regiment had been openly menueed and assaulted by insurgent soldiers; they were ttempting to push our outposts back and ur sensinels and persistently ignored their

On the evening of the tilt of Pebroary ar surpost officer came to the front with a detail of men and attempted to pass the goard on the San Juan bridge, our guard being stationed at the west end of the The Nebraska sentinel drove them out firing, but a few minutes be fore 9 a'clock that evening a large bod of insurgen) troops made an advance on the South Dakota outposts, which fell back rather than fire. About the same time the on the countries wiles north of vacnilla and three miles north of the both with
headquarters at Paranaque, three miles in
the rear of Camp Bewey. Our troops immediately three out I line of entposts
extending from the coast around the camp
and beyond.

No. 2. of the Nebraska Regiment, and attempting to force the outpost back and inelecting on posting his guard within the
electing on posting his guard within the
electing on posting his guard within the Nebraska lines, and at this time and in the darkness he again appeared with a detail of about six men and approached Privais month the insurgents became aggressive at Grayson, of Company D. First Nehraska this point, and General Lawton took the Volunteers, the scutinel on duty at outpost No. 2. He, after halting them three times vithout effect, fired, killing the lieutenant, Immediately rockets were sent up

y the Filipinos. and they commenced ring all along the line.

The stor yof the actual fighting has often A visit to these towns at this time re-election, believing that the trouble lay

made up his naind that it would be sary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the Treaty of Peace at Paristhis determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to hungry, a measure which resulted in great tablish an independent native government in Negros, conducted as it was under the good. fight the Americans, but he excited every-body and especially the military men by claiming independence, and it is doubtful Amer whether he had the power to check or con-trol the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoid-able by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignomi-nious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have nametioned the surrender of Manula to the insurgents. of Spain, the sending away of the friars, which was the principal question; the right of association, and a free principal question; the principal question; the friends of fivers stated that he had another its from Machine to give two million that from the same of the Spanish prisoners. This confirms the statement already made that the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the same of the same of the same of the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the friends destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

on the south to Caloocan on the north, and stretching out to the eastward far enough to protect the water supply of

Manifa.

On the night of February 22 some 500 insurgents entered the district of the city known as Tondo, where they started a conflagration and fired on our guards. It had been planned that the local militia should join in this attack. All the whites were to have been massacred, and certain with which is had been massacred, and certain outburners had even wished to include the uthusiasts had even wished to include the meatizes (people of mixed descent) in the list of the prescribed, but prompt and vig-crous nation on the part of Provost Marshal General Hughes rendered the intended up-rising abortive, and no subsequent attempt

When the Commission reached Manila on When the Commission reached Manila on March 4, the situation in the city was had incendiary fires occurred dully. The streets were almost deserted. Half of the native population had fied, and most of the remainder were abut in their houses. Business was at a standatilf. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently audible at our house. A reign of terror prevailed. Filipinos who had favored Americana feared assessination and few had the courfeared assessination and few had the cour-age to come out openly for us. Fortunately there were among this number some of

the hest men of the city.

As one result of issuing the proclamation of the Commission, which is more particularly described hereinafter, the obection was raised by the insurgents that the Spaniards had promised them more than we did and had done nothing. They asked for acts. The Commission was acx-ious to meet this very justifiable demand. and as a first step strongly urged the re-establishment of the law courts, which had been in suspension since the surrender of the city. Early in June the Supreme Court was reopened with five Filipino and three American justices. Courts of first instance and justice courts were established later, when the difficult problem of securing suitable Filipino officials had been calis-factorily solved. This action greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence.

The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned, while many of those outside of our lines began to clamor for admission, regarding Manila as a place of refuge to be sought, rather than as at the time of our arrival, a danger centre to be avoided. The native population nearly doubled in two weeks, and it was necessary to impose severe restrictions on immen of intelligence from all over Luzon. and we soon gained, from competent wit-nesses, an accurate idea of conditions throughout the island. We learned that the strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalog provinces, namely: Mawila, Cavite, Laguna, Batacgas, Mo.ong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Principe, Infanta, and Zambales. It was strongest in the first The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the people were united in their opposttion to us. Even here there was a strong conservative element, constating of people of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the

The Rebellion Not National. In the remaining provinces of Luzon, the Tagalog rebellion was viewed at first with indifference, and later with fear. Throughout the archipelago at large there was trouble only at those points to which armed Tagalogs had been sent in considerable numbers. In general, such machinery of "government" as existed, served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying war contributions," while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth. The admin-larration of justice was paralyzed, and crime of all sorts was rampout. Might was the only law. Never in the worst days of Spanish misrule had the people been so this time very hitter

When General MacArthur began the movement which ended in the taking of Malolos, the natives, at the order of General Luna, fired their towns before his advancing columns. These who were unwill-ing to leave their homes were driven out by the insurgent soldiers, who burned their course. The object of this inhuman pro-cedure was to compel the inhabitants to bee before us, and thus prevent their learn. ng from experience that the fearful tales concerning our soldiers, with which they had been deceived, were myths. This method of procedure, eminently successful at first, in the end recoiled on its authors, provoking so much opposition that the obcalous order was revoked. Before the amission left the Philippines, nearly all e inhabitants had returned to these ruined villages. Many of the bouses had been rebuilt. Fields that had lain fallow for three years were green with growing crops, Municipal governments had been estab-lished, and the people, protected by our cops, were enjoying peace, security, and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the his-tory of the Philippines. Attempts of the insurgents to raise recruits and money in the Province of Bulacan were proving abortive except when backed by bayonets and bullets, and even in such cases the tatives were applying to us for help to

Municipal Governments. It was not, however, in the Province of Bulacan that the first municipal goments were established. During May and the early part of June there was a tacit truce along our south line, but later in the enaque and Las Pinas and utterly routing them at the Zapoto River. Baccor also was

walley of the Paulg River. In Manila and this variety there were so one members. After the standard profited there were so one members. After the standard profit of the cristment of our line on their front the gradually retired. There were many arrests and exceen the others of the absorber of the cristment of the standard profit of the standa

Conditions seemed favorable for an Conditions seemed favorative for an American propagands. The towns of Bactoor and Imus were selected for purposes of experiment, as they were notoriously the two most rebellious towns of the most rebellious province in the sizands. In each place the "headmen" were called together and a frank talk was had with them. Our numbers were fully evaluated and thay purposes were fully explained, and they were urged to state their own wishes. We found them thankful for the considerate treatment they had received from our troops, and willing to aid us against the insurgents, at whose hands they had suffered so severely. They seemed, however, nowerless to set on account of lack of orowerless to act on account of lack of or ganization, and there was a universal de-sire for the establishment of some form of unicipal government.

Encouraged by what we saw in Bacoor he ordered General Lawton to organize these towns. At the request of the latter, and with the assistance of two able Fili-

gether and an election was held. The offi-cials chosen were fully instructed as to their duties, and were advised that they must expend every cent raised by taxation in defraying local expenses. In every in-stance enthusiasm ran high before we took our departure, and when we left cheers were taised for General Lawton and for the country which he represented.

With a single exception the officials elected proved worthy of the trust imposed in them, and conditions very rapidly improved in the newly organized towns, each in them, and conditions very rapidly improved in the newly organized towns, each of which soon became a centre of attraction for the insurgent soldiers whose famblines resided within its limits. Desectors began to come in, some of them bringing their arms. Opposition to the insurgent forces grew rapidly among the peaceable natives of the province. Reputations came secretly from many important towns beging us to advance our lines and do for them what we had done for Baccor and Imus. This was impossible, but government, subject only to the recognition of the novereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the Commission invariably refused even to discuss.

The results obtained in these latter towns have already been mentioned.

A large amount of supervision over the safiairs of our tew munificipalities proved necessary, as the officials were timid about assuming responsibility and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the

necessary, as the officials were timid about assuming responsibility and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the elections voters went in succession to the Commissioner present, the military representative, and the native priest, asking whom they were expected to vote for, and it was only with great difficulty, and by dint of much argument, that they were persuaded to exercise the right of free

Governor of Bainingas had offered to sur-the opportunities they offered and urged render his troops and his province if we were all neglected, if not indeed spurned. would only send a small force there. The Bicols, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalog masters. The Macants were already serving under General vion. Stories of the corruption of inommon, and the disintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources seemed to be all that held them together. Conditions in the Outer Islands.

Should it be thought that too much stcention has been said, in this preliminary report, to the Island of Luzon, it may be replied that the rebellion is essentially Tagalog, and that when it ends in Largon must end throughout the archipelago. It should, however, he mentioned that a member of the Commission visited the couthern islands of the archipelago, and held conferences with their principal offi-The only island, apart from Luzor where serious trouble threatens is Panay to which a considerable force of Tagalos soldiers was sent before the outbreak of hostilities. Many of the Visayans of this island are opposed to the Tagalogs, how-ever, and it is not believed that the latter can make a formidable resistance. mar Leyte, and Masbate, the Tagalog in-vaders are numerically few, and are dis-liked by the intives of these telands, whom they have oppressed. We were assured provinces there was absolute anarchy and they have oppressed. We were assured that 300 men would suffice to restore order in Mindoro. Bohol was asking for troops, sive, as troops could not be spared. The feeling between the opposing armies was that they would welcome us. There can that this Thompson Miller. be no resistance in Palawan. Satisfactory relations had already been established with the warlike Moros, whose Sultan had pre-viously been conciliated by a member of the Commission, and in Mindanao thi the had even taken up our cause and attricked the insurgents, of whom there very few in the island. In Cebu we only to recken with the lawless elecwhich has never been very formidable The Lesson Taught by Yegron.

The Island of Negros Is deserving of sepcial mention. Its civilized inhabitants are exceptionally prospergus and enlightoned. They had the good sense to keep out Tagulog adventurers, and retain control of their own affairs, adopting for themselves a somewhat complicated form of government, and electing officials and a congress. Before our arrival at Manifa hey had raised the American flag, sent a delegation to General Otis, and placed their bland unconditionally in our hands, asking for American aid and protection. They believed themselves capable of man-

aging their own affairs, but asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check the Bayayinnes, a half-religious, half-narchis-tic sect, inhabiting the central mountain runge, who for a number of years have plundered and burned the plantations of the Spaniards and civilized datives. The hattalien of troops was furnished. The people of Negros were authorized to roceed with their experiment in gove ment, and were promised all possible aid and assistance, but they proved unable to carry out their programme, although aid-ed by our soldiers and by the friendly ad-

vice of their commander, General Smith. They were obliged to ask for a second, and imally a third battailou of troops. Atter the lapse of a few months they began to accuse their own efficials of dishonesty, and to complain that the commander of the native forces dominated the Governor. Dissatisfaction became general. Fortunately copied and the Presidente of Imus Americans remained popular, and the betcame out to meet General Lawton, offering ter element began to ask why we did not to surrender his town, and asking for a take control and help them out of their garrison, which was furnished.

most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the leas favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs.

Efforts at Conciliation The efforts of the military authorities,

cting under the instructions of the President, to prevent an outbreak of hostilities with the Filipines, have already been described. The fighting began while the civil members of the Commission were on the way to the Philippines bearing the in-structions of the President to make known to the inhabitants the peaceful and bene-ficent intentions of the United States. The insurgents' rash and whotly unjustifiable and Imus, we continued our work in Par-inaque and Las Pinus with similar results. On reporting these facts to General Oils, though it greatly restricted the area of though it greatly restricted the area of their operations. On April 4 they issued a proclamation setting forth the principles by which the United States would be guid-Condition of the Country.

As a result of the fighting of February 4 and 5, the insurgents were everywhere driven back, and the United States forces soon occupied a line extending from Pasal in its entirety by General Lawton, and at its line extending from Pasal in its entirety by General Lawton, and at its line extending from Pasal in its entirety by General Lawton, and at its line extending from Pasal in its entirety by General Lawton, and at line extending from Pasal in its entirety by General Lawton, and at line extending from Pasal in its entire States would be guided to incorrect the Commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government is plant to the Control States would be guided in the Critical States would be guided to incorrect the Commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government is plant and extending the accordance of the Spain had ceded to move the Philippline Islands, and assuring the people not only of their rights and privileges, but, also, of the largest participation in government which might be found compatible. readily comprehensible to see a solution of the largest partial form of the largest partial to the compatible with the general welfare and reconcilable with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States. The proclamation had a good effect in Manila and the adjacent parts of Luxon and in the Island of Negros, and such other places as were open to its reception. Indeed, the public senting

> conciliation were set in motion until they found a response in the ranks of the insurgents themselves. Aguinaldo sent a delegation to Manila to confer with the Commission, and while the Commission steadfastly refused to discuss his proposal to suspend hostilities, as being a military matter, assurances were given

to its reception. Indeed, the public senti-ment of Manila, which in March had been

strongly anti-American, underwent a pal-

the Commission, the fullness of the information communicated to them, the assur-ances of a liberal form of government when they laid down their arms, and the carnest appeals to them to stop further bloodshed in a struggle which could only end in their defeat-all witness to the spiri of patient conciliation exhibited by the Commission in endeavoring to reach an When we left Manila, a large volume of amicable adjustment with the insurger when we left stable, a large volume of usiness was being done, and the streets and the obditracy of Aguinaldo in continuers so crowded as to be hardly safe. The ing forcible resistance and in refusing events of the continuers of were so crowded as to be thirdly safe. The mative population was quiet and orderly to outline terms which might be compared and all fear of an uprising had long since with the terms offered or with the concessed. An efficient corps of native posice—cessions which the superior power might and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native poincemen was on duty. A system of public schools, in which English was taught, had been advocated by the Commission and established by General Otis. Some 6,999 tablished by Genera

Capacity for Self-Government. To what extent the Pilipinos are capa selves were claimering for an opportunity to ble of governing themselves is a problem it difficult to understand why the transport fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and which occupied the diligent and earnest atwhich occupied the diligent and earnest attention of the Commission for saveral months, in the course of which a great number of winesses were examined. These witnesses represented all shades of political thought, all classes of the population, all varieties of occupation, and all important differences of tribe and locality. The Commission also made a careful study of several properties of the population of the field by our men at the risk of their lives. Those who had a chance for life were taken to Manilla, and tenderly careful for in our hospitals. If churches were occupied it was only as a military necessary and frequently after their use as fortal structures. tant differences of tribe and locality. The for in our hospitals. It charges we commission also made a careful study of Spanish governmental institutions, hota in Luxon and in the southern islands, as well as of the organic laws under which they as of the organic laws under which they are the same time the Commission, by mingling freely with the Filipinos in Luzon and tudes and to appreciate the needs and as pirations of the peoples for whose benefit

alguifeant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their lancunges (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civi ization ranging all the way from the highest to he lowest, exhibited by the natives of the several provinces and islands. In spine of the general use of the Spanish langua the calucated classes and the consider similarity of economic and social cond. ions prevalent in Luzon and the Visayan islands, the masses of the people are with-out a common speech, and they lack the entiment of nationality. The Filipinas are not a nation, but a variegated assemblings of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type As to the general intellectual capacities

of the Filipinos, the Commission is dis osed to rate them high. But excepting I imited number of persons these capaci ies have not been developed by education this increment. experience. The masses of the people uneducated. That intelligent public inion on which popular government rests loss not exist in the Philippines. And it annot exist until education has elevated Annon, and Australia the masses, broadened their intellectual Our control means to the inhabitants of cortizon, and disciplined their faculty of the Philippines internal peace and order. udgment. And even then the power of a guarantee against foreign aggression am eff-government cannot be assumed with-out considerable previous training and experience under the guidance and tut-lage and as large a share of the affairs of go of an enlightened and liberal sovereign crament as they shall prove fit to tak

For the bald fact is that the Filipinos may never had any experience in govern-ing themselves. The laws for the archipe-ago were all made in Madrid. The judges who interproted and applied them were a luent out from Spain. And as the legislative and judicial jurisdiction over the Philipines was vested absolutely in Spain so he executive and administrative branches f the government were, with the excep-ion of the lowest officials, completely in paulsh hands

It goes without saying that the Governor General was appointed by the Spanish Government. He was assisted by a council of administration, whose members were in part appointed by the Spanish Govern-ment and in part elected by the Provisional Juntus, which the Spanish Government con-Spain also appointed the governor of every province; and of the coupell of minority of the members were elected and these not by the people at large, but by the heads or mayors ("municipal cap-tains") of the towns of the pro-

ection from the provincial junts, every stinicipal council was liable to warning, dimension, fines, and suspension at the hands of the governor of the province.

And to make the control from above still more effective the Governor-General exercised furisdiction over all the municipal tribunals and was vested with power to discharge members or even the entire tribunal field. bunal itself.

bunal itself.

Even when municipal government had been thus circumseribed the masses of the people had no share in it. Suffrage was limited to the "principal people" of the town, and elections were indirect. The "principal people" were present and past officeholders and persons paying \$50 land tax. The "principal people," as thus constituted, elected by ballot twelve delegates, and these elected the manicipal tribunal. and these elected the municipal tribunal which actually governed the town.

What May He Expected.

This is all the training in self-governnext which the inhabitants of the Philippine Ishinds have enjoyed. Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and demestic virtues, to un-dertake the task of governing the archipeliago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general offsire, from Samila as a centre, and to underrake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and cary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. Fortunately there are educated Filipinos, though they do not constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and their support and services will be of incalculable value in inaugura-ing and maintaining the new government. pable change, and currents of peace and

was be of scatterinate these government. As education advances and experience ripeds, the natives may be entrusted with a larger and more independent share of government; self-government, as the American ideal, being constantly kept in view as the gool. In this way American covereignly over the archipolage will prove a great political been to the people. Should our power, by any fatality, be withdrawn, the Commission believes that the Government of the Philippines would speedily inpse into anarchy, which equit excuse, if it did not necessitate, the inforvention of other powers, and the evanual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing, and united Philippine Commonwealth of all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Filippine point of view, of multaning American severeignly over the archipolage is recognized by all intelligent Filippines and even by those insurgents who desire in American protectored. The archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipines and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave as the responsibilities. Never-theless, they recognize the indubitable face that the Filipinos cannot stand atoms. Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbid-ding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view excess. We cannot from any point of view, escape the responsibilities of the government which our severeignty entails; and the Commission is atrongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine islands.

American Soldlers and Sailors. The Commission is not willing to close this statement withour paying just tribute o our sailors and soldiers. The presence of to our sailors and soldiers. The presence of Admiral Dewey as a member of this body makes it unfitting to dwell on his personal achievements, but he foins with us in enlogy of his comrades. We were fortunate in witnessing some of the many brave deeds of our soldiers. All that skill, courage, and patient endurance can do has been done in the Philippines. We are aware that there are those who have asen fit to accuse our troops of descripting. aware that there are those who have seen fit to accuse our troops of desecrating churches, murdering prisoners, and com-mitting unmentionable crimes. To those who derive satisfaction from selzing on solated occurrences, regrettable, indeed but incident to every war, and making them the basis of sweeping arcmastions, this Commission has nothing to say. Still less do we feel called upon to answer tillers were taken whenever opportunity of ere established and by which their opera-tions were regulated and controlled. At fered, often only to be set at liberty after being disarmed and fed. Up to the time of the same time the Commission, by ming-ling freely with the Filipinos in Luzon and our departure, although numerous spices other parts of the archipelago, endeavored had been captured, not a single Filipino to understand their character and apri-had been executed. Such wrongs as were

actually committed against natives, were likely to be brought to our allestion, and in every case that we investigated we found a willingness on the part of these The most striking and perhaps the most in authority to administer prompt justice. The Value of the Islands. Rich in agricultural and forest products as well as in mineral wealth, commanding in geographical position, the Philippine 1s lands should soon become one of the great

trade centres of the East. New steamship lines, established since the American oc-cupation, already connect Manila with Aus-tralia, India, and Japan. She will be ome the natural terminus of many other ines when a ship canal connects the At-autic with the Pacific, and yet others will mevifably be attracted by the develop-ment of the Philippine coal deposits. The uliding of a shore railway has recently founded the rice crop of the archipelago, it cannot be doubted that under an effi-tient administration of domestic affairs commerce will greatly increase, and the United States will reap a large share in this increment. Manila, with the imment ty which it has thus far enjoyed from tha terrible pest the bubonic plague, should become a distributing centre for China.

When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general. then, in the language of a leading Pili-pino, his people will, under our guidance become more American than the American cans themselves.

Death of John P. Yerkes. NEW YORK, Nov. 2 - John Patters Yerkes, sixty years old, of 734 Hulso

treet, Brooklyn, a brother of Charles T Yerkes, died on Tuesday in St. Peter' Heapital, in that city, from liquiries which were the result of a fell about three mouths ago. The functal took place last night at Mr. Yarkes' home, in Halsey Street, and today the body was taken to Philadelpana

attempted Suicide of a Negro. Despundency over tack of work sauce. Andrew Boston, colored, forty years of ago ent his throat with a rapor yesterda at his home, 70 K Street southwest. H vince. Thus it was that neither in the government of the province nor in the general government of the archipelago had the inhabitants of the ed that the condition of the man is serious.

## NEW UNIVERSITY PLANS

Promoters of a National Institution in Session.

The Ideas of General Washington to Be Carried Out-Presidents of Various Colleges Read Interesting Papers-Dally Sessions for a Week -Prominent Educators Take Part

The committee appointed by the National Sincational Association to consider the satabilishment of the proposed National University in this city, held a six-hour session yesterday afternoon in the Columbian Uniecraity. It is probable that the session will last for at least five days as there are many reports to be heard before any definite netion can be ratern.

The movement for the establishment of national university in this city was intituted by Washington, and in his will be conveyed certain abares of Potomac stock, which later proved to be worthless, as a uncleus for the foundation of such an institution. The idea has many times been brought forth snew and finally resulted in the appointment of the committee which held its first sension restering. Those present were President C. W. El-ici, of Harvard: President A. W. Harper.

of the Chicago University; President A. S. Draper, of the University of Illinois; President W. L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee University; President C. A. Alderman, of the University of North Carolina, James H. Candeld, Librarian of Columbia Uni-versity of New York; Prof. Nicholas M. Butler. Columbia University, New York, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of this city, and the following superintendents of public schools: W. H. Maxwell, New York City; N. C. Dougherty, Peoria, III., and P. L. Soldan, St. Louis.

The committee went into session at 2:28 an estimates went into sersion at 2:29 p. m. and reports were made by the various members as follows: "Is the National University Constitutional?" Prof. E. J. James, University of Chicago. Dr. James left for Europe resierday, and was unable to be present, but his report was read by Servitary Butler. The report stated that there was nothing an execut which which be was nothing on round which might be classed as against the founding of the in-stitution in question. Dr. Canfield, of Columbia Entversity.

ued a report on "Pravious efforts to es-abilish the national university, and the numes of failure." Frof. Butler, of Columin University, reported on "The measure centing in two Congresses, introduced by he so-called national committee of 160." President Harper, of Calcage University, sported on the action of the presidents of he agricultural colleges of the towarrs in aking the systematic co-operation of the clentific bureaus of the Government.

President Ellot, of Harvard, then read paper on "The existing educational agen-es in Washington; will they be affected y the national university?" scribed in detail the scientific bureaus of the Government and the work accom-plished from an educational standpoint, and

reported that the proposed institution would be of great benefit.

A committee of three was then appointed to submit a detailed report today, giving a plan for further procedure. The committee is no follows: Presidents Harper of Chicago, Ellot of Harvard, and Prof. Butler of Columbia.

The following members who were unable to be present yesterday will attend the conference today: President Schurman of Cornell, President J. B. Angell of Michagan University, and Prof. B. J. Moses of the University of California. The members of the committee were entertained at din-ner last night by Dr. J. L. M. Curry at his session this morning will open at 3 a. m.

STEEL AND WIRE COMBINES.

Several Companies in New England Pool Their Interests. NEW BAVEN, Nov. 2-It was stated

here today that the New Haven Iron and Steel Company is shortly to consolidate with the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company, plans for such a combination having been matured and put through in Philadelphia. The new company is to be called the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company, and Haven Iron and Steel Company, formerly the New Haven Rolling Mill Company, was owned largely by Plerce N. Welch, the President of the Pirst National Bank. of this city. A syndicute of Philadelphia

capitalists hought it.
It was also made known here this after-noon that at a meeting of the representa-tives of the largest wire web companies n the East plans were completed for the ormation of the trust or national combibine are the New Haven Web Company, with offices in Centreville: the Connecticut Web Company, of Bridgeport, and the Au-sonia O. and C. Company. The New Haven company is regarded as being at the head of the business in this section. the companies in the combine in proportion to their present holdings.

## THE FOUNDER'S DAY

Prizes Awarded in Painting at Carnegle institute.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.-The anniversary f Founders' Day was celebrated at the Carnegie lustitute today. President Arhur T. Hadley spoke on "Modern Changes n Educational Ideals." The exhibition of pictures in the art gallery was thrown pen. The following awards were made by he lury on paintings; Gold medal, first class and prize of \$1,500,

e Miss Ceellia Beaux, Philadelphia, paint-"Mother and Daughter," effect medal, and class and prize of \$1,000, to Frank Henson, Salem, Mass., painting, sters," bronze medal, third chasrize of \$500, to Andre Danchez, anating, 'The Bests,' Honorable wich, Conn., pointing, "The Waterfall,"

DR. CHASE RELIEVED OF DUTY.

Mentally Deranged by Overwork in the Vale Faculty. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2,-0r.

Frank ('have, the instructor, who was arrested last week under the charge of perping into the windows of residents of this city, has gone to his home in Haver-bill. Mass. He has been examined by a medical council which declared that he was mentally decanged. He has been or-dered to take a year's rest. The Yale faculty has relieved him of his duries, his faculty has relieved him of his dulies, his pince being taken temperarily by Robert N. Root, a graduate of two years ago. The formal police court charge—against Dr. Chuse will be dropped from the desket to-morrow. Warm sympathy for Dr. Chase is felt by the younger alumni of Yale. He was the valedictorian of the class of '84, and has overworked himself in his ambi-tion to win promotion on the Tule fac-ulty.

Troops to Sall for Manile,

General Shafter has telegraphed Adju-nt General Corbin that the Thirty-annth olunteers and a battallen of the Fortyth Volunteers at Vancouver will sail to



For Constipution.